RANKFORT COMMONWEALT

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MARCH 15, 1859.

ity of the Special Committee on Naval Con tracts, have presented a report, the material parts of which have been made public. The first point of inquiry was the purchase of fuel for the

President. Plitt, at the time, was Treasurer of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, and as such, received from Swift the sum of \$16,000, of which Swift contributed

Production Find as the finance was Pressure of the streamed as each respective fine of the production of the production

ment. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, to make this advertisement to cover about the amount of timber that we had."

Mr. Lenthall, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, testifies that the Secretary inquired of him the shortest time within which the timber could be cut and transported to the various navy yards. He named the 1st of February, 1859, and by extraordings are retrieved as without notice to the suppose.

Yet the Secretary without notice to the same of no consideration. In fact, the testing the same of no consideration. In fact, the testing the same of the other yards renders it probable that the timber purchased from Swift is of small value to the Government, as, in case it should be used, an equal quantity of timber already in the yards will be suffered to decay.

Yet the Secretary, without notice to the suppose.

structor that but a small portion of the timber would be needed immediately; and sixty days would be in time for the delivery of the most of it. He made arrangements to supply the few sticks wanted in the construction of a vessel then on the stocks; as for the balance, he arranged to deliver it when required, and all before the 1st of February, 1859.

Before Mr. Degraw went on to Florida, Mr. Coates, on the first of September, the very day driven from his office, until now, having been driven from his office, he was in doubt whether

ferent departments was to be divided among the members of Congress.

That this report was well founded the follow ing correspondence will show:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, '1858.

Sir: The Hon. Mr. Sickles has complained to the Department that unequal and unjust course is pursued towards his district by Mr. Fraganza, the master joiner, who, though he has about 130 men under him, has not employed a single person from his district, although Mr. Sickles has made only one recommendation.

that the adoption of Martin's boilers was a requisite to success. It was not generally adopted, except in Government vessels. The horizontal tubular boiler was generally used in marine engines. Merrit & Sons specified Martin's patent in their proposals, although they did not use it in other marine vessels.—One of the firm testified that one motive

Naval Contrects and Expenditures—
Using Money in Elections.

Western Sherman and Ritchie, from the minority of the Special Committee on Naval Contracts and Expenditures—

Western Money in Elections.

Was absolutely necessary for immediate use. Mr. Swift the quantity actually used has been so small, the report was acted upon, that it was the order of the Morgan Works for the use of proprietors of the Morgan Works for the use of the Secretary that the patronage of the different departments was to be divided among the ity of no consideration. In fact, the testing the reported in the yard, and these abuses are tolerated by the people be taken discompanded with the amount purchased, as to be worthy of no consideration. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, which the many the money of the people be taken discompanded with the amount purchased, as to be worthy of no consideration. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, which is patent, at \$1,000. The Secretary without the contraction of the Morgan Works for the use of the Morgan Works for the use of the Morgan Works for the use of the Morgan Works for the worthy of no consideration. This induced the Secretary, I suppose, which is patent, at \$1,000. The Secretary without worthy of no consideration. The secretary without worthy of no consideration and these abuses are tolerated by the people be taken discompanded with the patronage of the different departments was to be divided among the formula of the contraction of the Secretary without worthy of no consideration. The secretary without worthy of no consideration and the secretary with the patronage of the different departments was to be divided among the secretary with the patronage of the different departments was to be divided among the secretary without worth with the money of the people betaken discompanded with the amount purchased, as to be divided among the secretary with the amount purchased and the secretary with the amount purchased and the secretary with the patronage of the different department with the a

| The content of the

meritorious, if their proposal is not extravagant, liary nature.

I earnestly hope that it will be accepted."

In conclusion, the undersigned recommend the

have also been known as Democrats who have never faltered in their active and earnest devotion to the cause; men who, amidst the very howling of the tempest raised by the opposition, are more energetic and determined in their support. I trust that the claims of these gentlement.

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 23, 1858, with W. C. N. Swift, for the delivery of live oak timber, was made in violation of law and in a manner unusual, improper, and injurious to the public service.

Wood were for the Morgan Iron Works, at \$120,000. Martin had previously engaged with the proprietors of the Morgan Works for the use of his patent, at \$1,000. The Secretary, without further proposals or reference, awarded the contract to the Morgan Works. The lowest bidder for the Pensacola sloop was Murray & Hazlehurst, at \$100,000, marine engine builders of high character and ample facilities.

For the Restread and Morgan Iron Works, at \$120,000 and these abuses are tolerated by the people, then may the money of the people taken distributed from the public treasury to corrupt or overthrow the elective franchise. Yet these motive are strongly and confidently urged by high officers of the Government to the high officers of the Government to the high officers are tallered by the people, then may the money of the people be taken distributed from the public treasury to corrupt or overthrow the elective franchise. Yet these motive are strongly and confidently urged by high officers of the Government to the high officers of the Government to the high officers of the Bovernment to the high officers of the Bovernment to the high officers of the Government to the high officers of the Bovernment to the high officers of the Government to the high officers of the Bovernment to the bigh officers of the Government to the high officers of the Government to the bigh officers of the Government to the high officers of the Bovernment to the bigh officers of the Government to the high officers

NUMBER 1375.

have had large business ransactions with them, and it may not be amiss be state that they have always heartily advocated and sustained the Democratic party. In the campaign of 1856 their establishment not only contributed many hundred votes to elect our present Chief Magis trate, but, to my knowledge, contributed largely in other ways to bring about that result."

Also, a letter from Hon Henry M. Phillips, of this House, of which the following is an extract:

"Messrs. Norris are good Democrats, willing and faithful members of the party, who, through weal and through woe,' have labored zealously for its success."

The evil tendencies of such transactions are manifest. If members of Congress and other officers of the government may be employed with the Reading Forge Company by which he agreed to procure work for it from the government, in consideration of which he was to receive 5 per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did procure contracts to be made between the government of said commission; and that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; and that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; the receive 5 per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the government and said Reading forge, in which he was interested to the amount of said commission; the receive 5 per cent. commission; that he did procure contracts to be made between the governmen

for its success.

"Their fame as mechanics is world-wide, and they are men of high character; and it will be to the Fourth District a matter of essential service for them to succeed in their present applica

"The law will soon be disregarded, and offices, employments, and contracts will be bartered and sold without regard to the public service.

The interest of Mr. Jones, in the contracts be-

n. tween the government and the Reading forge com-Also, a letter from John Hamilton, Jr., of which the following is an extract:

"I know no men better entitled to receive the attention of a Democratic Administration than those composing this firm; with a world wide celebrity as machinists of the first class, they have also been known or Democratis who have

Resolved, That the contract made by the Sec-

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secre men, who are so well qualified to perform whatever they may undertake, and who are so deserving as Democrats, will not be overlooked."

To counteract these letters, Reancy, Neafie & Structive of discipline, corrupting in its influences, and highly injurious to the public ser-

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of Resolved, That the President and Secretary of the Navy, by receiving and considering the party relations of bidders for contracts with the United States, and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending elections, have set an example dangerous to the public safety, and deserving the reproof of this House.

Resolved, That the appointment by the Secretary of the Navy of Daniel B. Martin, chief engineer as a member of a hoard of engineers to

gineer, as a member of a board of engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machine-ry for the United States, the said Martin at the time being pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is hereby censured by this

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN

can be "harmonious" in nothing save in their pursuit of office. While one portion of the Locofoco press of Kentucky appeals to the Old Line Whigs to desert the Opposition ticket, be cause the candidate for Governor is, as they allege, a Know Nothing, another portion calls upon the Know Nothings to repudiate him be cause he has never belonged to their organiza tion. As an illustration of these different tac tics we subjoin two extracts from articles pub lished in different localities on Thursday last:

Mr. Bell says that he has never associated with any other political organization than the Whig party. In our view of things, this state ment is grossly incorrect. Save and except, perhaps, that he never took Sam's oaths, nor was regularly initiated in a barn loft, cellar, garret, or sink hole, we regard Mr Bell as having been a very good Know Nothing. We admit that he has done a deal of harmless grumbling at the precepts and practices of the late under ground order, but he has always found their candidates and their principles good enough to ob-tain his active and effective support as a stumper and voter, when needed. His practice has been uniform in this respect. In 1855, in '56, in '57, and '58, he voted the tickets put out by the defunct society. He scratched but one upon the ticket of '55, which carried the State by bloody hearts, brass-knucks, and slung-shots. He voted for the presidential candidate in 1856, who was the arrival of the great overland mail route to Utah and California—being 150 miles further west 'than any town in the northwestern portion of the United States, that is connected by railroad with for the presidential candidate in 1856, who was sworn into the order by the great Augustus er the newly discovered gold fields of Kansas Adolphus Scroggs, in the form prescribed by the Adolphus Scroggs, in the form prescribed by the ritual. He did more than this. During the can vass he went about stumping it for Fillmore and then indorsed the position that the American party took against the organized influence of the foreign portion of our population, and said the time had come when it was necessary to move in that direction" He became so warmed up should have any acquaintances wishing to go to that direction" He became so warmed up in fayor of Fillmore that he was evidently in fayor of Fillmore that he was evidently ready to become a member of the order, if he could have got in on easy terms. Considering Mr. Bell's labors during that canfort, or regard time as of any importance, that vass against the candidate of the only na they ought to come by this place. Or if you tional and conservative party in the field, we should find a man of capital, of enterprise, or one tional and conservative party in the field, we should not be surprised now at his indorse-ment of the wholesale slanders against the same tined to be in a short time rich, populous and man contained in the resolutions of the Louis. ville Convention .- Yeoman on Bell.

Cool.—The Hon. Joshua F. Bell gives the Know-Nothings information as follows: "Hav-ing never been associated with any other political organization than the Whig party, and having in some measure opposed all other parties, it is but proper that I should say that the acceptance of this nomination implies on my part a

change in none of my political opinions.' Hear that, oh, ye disciples of Sam! Hear that distinct repudiation of you by the man who is selected to be your leader. It was known that he opposed you, but that was not sufficient. He clearly, positively and explicitly repudiates you But that's no affair of yours. The elite have settled all that. Your opinions are nothing. All you have to do now is to submit and vote for the nan who scorns your principles. Elite has made

It is creditable to Mr. Bell, however, to tell you frankly beforehand that you cannot blame

sectionalism of the Democracy.

Gen. Wheat and Gen. Henningsen and other fillibusters are in Washington, preparing for an invasion of the Isthmus, the States undertakes to l correct the rumor by authority in this wise: Gen office appropriation bill may be formed by the Henningsen is completing an organization of following synopsis of its contents: 1,000 men for the silver mining district of Ari- For inland transportation of the zona, which he claims is an entirely lawful expedition. Gen. Wheat has had an offer from Alvarez to come back to Mexico, and is only waiting the recognition of Mr. Mata to start with For deficiencies and arrearages for some personal friends and ammunitions to re sume the position of Brigadier-General.

THE ALLEGED SLAVER AT NEW LONDON .- The case of the alleged slaver Laurens, of New London, before Judge Ingersoll of the U. S. Dis. tions of the Department arisen under the prestrict Court at New Haven, still progresses slowly. Commander Foote, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who had been on the African coast in command of the U. S. brig Perry, spoke of rice, of \$20,000,000, the arrearages for the very fiscal of which the Laurens had an unusually large year covered by that bill amount to nearly supply, as being the food prepared for slaves. \$4,000,000. But in addition to this there is paid The flag of the Laurens was unusually large for \$700,000 for the California and Oregon mails a signal flag, the largest he had ever seen, and via Panama and \$280,000 by way of Tehuanteher charts of the Coast of Africa were large pec. enough to navigate along the shore with. Mr. Wm. H. Barnes, of New London, who had been liam King, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, (the man in the whaling business for 25 years, testified that was beaten by Blanton Duncan a few years that her outfit was not suitable for a whaler. Capt. C. Strong Holt testified that while in the Louis, came off a few days ago near St. Louis. usual whaling gear she was greatly deficient, or The stakes were \$200 a sde, for the winner in wholly unprovided, of some things never used sixty shots at pigeons at twenty-one yards disby whalers she has a great supply Another sus picious point is the large amount of fresh water taken, and the manner in which it was stowed. Whalers always have their oil casks salted, to ed nine. Thirty three o' King's birds were killpreserve them, as fresh water would rot them in without a single intervening miss. the warm latitudes, but the casks of the Laurens were not salted, showing that they could not have been intended for oil. Capt. Holt showed in detail that she was wholly unfit in her prepar ations for a whaler.

NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- Tal. P. Shaffner, of Kentucky, in a petition to Congress, states that he has engaged engineers and other assistants to accompany him in an expedition to start early in June next, for the survey of the proposed route for a submarine cable by way of Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Isles. He petitions for the aid of government ships in con veying this expedition, conditional upon the telegraph being, when completed, "open to all May 26. In each of these States a Governor nations alike," in conformity with concessions from the Danish government already obtained. Mr. Shaffner refers to the theory promulgated by him some years ago, respecting the impracticability of working long sub aqueous conductors. of electricity, and regards the failure of the Atlantic cable as demonstrating its correctness .-The longest cable by the North Atlantic route would be about 500 miles. Mr. S. suggests that this might embrace some half a dozen electric cratic meeting held in Petersburg last week, wires, so that different nations can have their which was addressed by Roger A. Pryor, Esq., preferred wires for their respective interests. the Intelligencer of that city says: The petition states that Mr. S. has spent \$100,-000 in furtherance of this enterprise up to the present time.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS-Joseph Holt Postmaster General .- The telegraph announces the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of Mr. Joseph Holt, late Commis sioner of Patents, as Postmaster General. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Holt is an able and practicable man.

Ex Senator Jones, of Iowa, has been confirmed as Minister to Bogota, Judge Pettit as Chief Justice of Kansas, Mr. Hubbard, of Maine, as Commissioner of the Southwestern boundary, Mr. Fuller, of North Carolina, as Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and Emery D. Potter as Collector of Toledo.

The Journal of Commerce says the imports of foreign goods at that port for the month of February are more than twice the corres ponding total for last year, and, in fact, are larger than for any previous February since the com mencement of their commercial history, with the single exception of February, 1857.

We publish the subjoined letter from an ld and valued friend, who was a member of the Convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky, and who had been several times honored by his constituents with a seat in FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1859. the Kentucky Legislature before his removal to Missouri. We give our friend's letter entire, that Kentuckians and others seeking homes in the "Far West" may give him a call, and our word for it they will receive an old fashioned Kentucky welcome. We have visited the 'Platte Purchase' twice within the last 12 or 15 years—though we did not go quite as high up as St. Joseph—and we can testify that it is a most beautiful country-probably, the finest hemp country in America. If our life is spared, however, we intend to visit our old friend before long, and in response to the latter part of nis letter, we have only to say that we shall not tax him with our expenses to St. Joseph, because

'Old Kentucky'' is good enough for us. St. Joseph, Mo., March 2, 1859. Col. A. G. Hodges:

Dear Sir: Enclosed find five dollars which I

esire passed to my credit as a subscriber for the

Commonwealth. On the 22d inst., at this place, we celebrated the completion of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad. I would be very glad to see a good account of the celebration, such as the one that appeared in the St Louis Democrat of the 26th ult., in the Commonwealth. St. Joseph now occupies an exceedingly enviable position. Situated in the heart of one of the very finest agricultural countries in the world-with a population exceeding 8,000 souls-at the head of heavy steamboat navigation-being the starting point ern border that can be reached by railroad, you can but perseive, give her advantages possessed by few towns or cities in the Union. leave my office at any time, and in 40 hours be in Frankfort, and at much less cost than was powerful, tell him that the "Platte Purchase" is the place. The truth is, Colonel, you ought to visit, at least, this country. It would be of ser vice to you. I never saw a Kentuckian, (at all events from the blue grass portion of it,) who did not feel himself almost insulted when any one presumed to compare any other country his own. But if you will come here, and I do not show you a country vastly more productive than any part of Ky., and of an almost unlimited extent, I will pay your expenses upon your visit, constituting you the judge

Very respectfully, &c., &c SILAS WOODSON.

The treaty lately ratified by United States Commissioner Mix, with the Yancton-Sioux Indians, was drawn up with unusual solemnity, and you over. Vote, common people, as Elite dic tates, and don't meddle in affairs which you do lowing redoubtable chiefs: Pa-la-me-a-pa-pe, the man that was struck by the Ree; Ma-to-sabe-che-a, the smutty bear; Charles F. Picottee, him. If you vote for him you cannot say he de ceived you. He repudiates you from the first — bull. Pse-cha-wa-kea, the jumping thunder; Ma-ra-ha ton, the iron horn; Nombe-kah-pah, When the Democracy will thus contradict each one that knocks down two; Ta-ton-ka-e-yahother, it is useless for us to answer either. Let ka, the fast bull; A-ha-ka-ma-na, the walking them fight it out. There is one thing, however, elk; A-ha-ka-na-zhe, the standing elk; A-haabout which no one can have a doubt: Mr. Bell, ka-ho-che-cha, the elk with a bad voice; Chaundoubtedly is opposed to the extravagance and ton-wo-ka-pa, the grabbing hawk; E-ha-wecha-sha, the owl man; Pla-son-wa-kan-na-ge, the white medicine cow that stands; Ma-ga-che-FILLIBUSTERING. - Stories being affoat that ka, the little white swan; Oke-che-la-wash-ta,

IT Some idea of the importance of the post-

mails, Miscellaneous expenses. 629,000 the present fiscal year, 3.838.000

Total, - - -It is by far the heaviest of all the appropriaion bills, to such magnitude have the operasent and the late Administrations. It is remarkable that though the bill passed at the last session provided nearly the same gross amount

The pigeon shooting match between Wilago at Cincinnati,) and Jas. Shannon, of St. tance and within a boundary of one hundred yards. Shannon killed brty one birds and miss ed nineteen, and King killed fifty one and miss-

----FATAL AFFRAY BETWEIN TWO LITTLE BROTH ERS .- The Spencer, (Owen county, Ind.,) Journal learns that on Siturday week two little boys, aged respectively wo and four years, sons of Mr. A. Goodwin, of Green county, got to quarreling as to which one should have posses sion of an axe. After a short scuffle the elder one succeeded in getting the axe, and immediately struck his little brother in the head, killing him almost instantly.

IF Four State elections take place this spring, viz: New Hampshire, March 8; Connecticut, April 4; Rhode Island, April 6; and Virginia, is to be chosen, and also members to the next

IF John H. Collins, Esq., has sold his farm of 360 acres, in Scott county, to Mr. Daniel Larey, of Bourbon, for \$26,000-about \$72 50 per

DOWN ON OLD BUCK .- Alluding to a Demo-

"We were not present, but if what we have heard about Mr. Pryor's speech is true, it was about one of the most merciless pummellings of the President and his Cabinet that has yet been administered by any hand upon those high democratic dignitaries. We understanding that the speaker raked the whole concern fore and aft, n that fierce and scorching style of denunciation which is peculiar to his uttterances.'

COL. W. H. POLK ON HARD MONEY .- In the report of a Democratic meeting held at Centreville, Hickman county, on the 21st ult., we find the following paragraph:

Hon W H. Polk, being loudly called for took the stand and returned his thanks for the compliment. He said he had no right to speak, nor had he any desire to interfere with the action of the Hickman county Democracy. He had learned, however, that a member of the last Legislature had an appointment to speak on the currency question to day, in which case he might have something to say in reply. He would merely venture to predict that there is not now in the State a boy over twenty years old who is in favor of hard money, who, if he lives to be fifty years old, will not die an IDIOT!

The Republicans have carried New Hamp-

For the Commonwealth. The Position of the Free Blacks in this Country. NUMBER II.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of We have a great number of the African race in tive character. our country, out of which there are many every year set free to live in this anomalous position in some of the States in our Union. The children of such persons will be free born, and yet can never be citizens of the country. And no law can be made to stop the owners of slaves from freeing them, if the masters are themselves freed from debt, or have other property to pay their debts. The master can take his slaves out of the State, and free them when he pleases, or di-wronged and outraged by his enemies in a great-reet his Executor to do it at his death. The er degree than any of his associates. He alect his Executor to do it at his death. The State can act in the matter only to say, when taken out of the State, and set free, they shall free State, (and some have done so.) may, by law, efuse liberty to such emancipated slaves to enter their States to live therein. As slavery exists in a slave or free State, but by the same kind of laws. The emancipation of slaves can be made by law in a slave State troublesome and expention's slander. We repeat it, that to defend ive. Where it was once the law that the master could go into court and have a record made of the fact that he did emancipate his specified and troublesome. But no further can the law was the enemy of Native Americanism; and go to check emancipation; and this is found to that like one of his own sons he would be hand be no preventitive to emancipation. In our Republic the free negro stands, not only in his civil pitiless betrayer in other years. free persons residing in it. Public sentiment is interested in Linn Boyd's success, and that be against his color, his associations, his race, and gamating but with his own color. He cannot be elevated to companionship and equality in our are of a very marked, limited character, and show that they aid him to become a more de graded man. He is by the presence of white lato pursue some honorable occupation in life .--When their numerical position shall have reached number that will throw them more in the way of the business life of the whites, they will have a greater curtailment of the present little pittance of protection granted to them. Of course these remarks allude to the free blacks as a body. There are some praise worthy exceptions to these statements. Some free blacks show a religious character, intellect, economy, thrift, and self rebe self-sustaining and self-governing.

As a class, the free blacks in the country have minds. Their wants are limited for mind and body snatcher-now parades letters and sum ntermingling of parental and filial affection and the shadow of Death, and when he was doubt situation in society from possessing and enjoying the operation of all moral and civil associathem. And no system of moral measures can be put in operation, especially in a slave State, to remedy this want. And if the effort be made in a free State, the body of the whites around them have no sympathy for them to be benefitted by the means. They must go down to the grave living in our land, with the absence of those direct personal elevating means that greatly aid in exhibiting and enjoying the grace of God that sanctifies and edifies the converted soul for the joys and life of heaven. Is there no relief for their moral and civil state? We see no relief to them in this country. But will not their number be lessened by the law unless all the free States, by law, forbid him to come into the State to live. But some of the State, will find free blacks having a right to stay n the State for some years to come. Many owners of slaves, before the new constitution went into force, went into court and had recorded that their slaves were to be free at their death, This legal measure secured not only the freedom of the slaves at the death of their master with a residence in the State, but secured to them the security that not even their master could sell them as slaves for life. We know of seventy (70) slaves in one family in Kentucky in this condi-And death will be yearly lessening the capital powerfully upon their temperate habits, their in This is not a consequent of freedom. It is the colonization. But they will not go down to the average. grave alone in their wretched exposure to temptations to evil. There is a class of slaves and that class increases, who associate much with of Saturday evening has the following: free blacks. We refer to those slaves who are allowed by their masters to hire their own time—
they paying a certain sum of money for their in the saloon of the National Hotel, had a mis lowed by their masters to hire their own timetime. The illegality of this practice is not the understanding, in the course of which the for point for discussion. It is its existence and its effects, both on the slave himself and the free blacks, that we call attention to. This practice blows from the cane of Mr. W., ere bystanders is emancipation in another form. It gives lati | could interfere. semi-freedom the slave has this self assurance. whatever betides me in health, or want of food or clothes, I can fall back on my owner for relief: to the main fight of the night in that ring. have leisure and disposition to loiter away their time, and be induced to spend their earnings. A on the occasion. mutual corrupting intercourse is cultivated between the two classes, and the master finds it is so by the excuses of his slave for not being able to pay his promised hire of himself, and by his personal evidence that his habits of life have essened his value as a man, or as a hired ser

If In South Carolina the slave population is 383,000. The white population 283,000. The increase of population among the blacks is three times as great as it is among the whites.

Burke, of Snelby, for \$40 per acre. The farm lies on the Hustonville turnpike, and was for merly owned by Col. A. A. Anderson. The land is only second rate in quality.—Danville Tribune.

vant to a master. And do not many of this class

of self-hired servants become worse in their hab-

its for industry and morals by associating with

question and leave the reader to think of it.

From the Observer and Reporter. Henry Clay and Linn Boyd.

The last issue of the Statesman of this city, ontains a long and laborious defense of Linn Boyd against the charge of having villified and the United States that "a free negro is not a cit-izen of a State in the sense in which the word citizen is used in the Constitution of the United States." He therefore cannot "become entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities will be sensed in the Constitution of the United States." He therefore cannot "become entitled to all the rights and privileges and immunities whilst denouncing his character and seeking to the constitution of the United States." He therefore cannot be able to reach New State Department to detain the Tennessee, should Mr. McLane by any chance not be able to reach New Orleans and take the Tennessee, sailing on the 15th for Vera Cruz. So desirous is the government that he less malignity of his party towards Mr. Clay with uncommon and persistent malice, almost unto the end of this great man's existence. To defend Linn Boyd or the Cruz. So desirous is the government that he less malignity of his party towards Mr. Clay without delay, that a tele graphic dispatch will be sent by the State Department to detain the Tennessee, should Mr. McLane by any chance not be able to reach New Orleans and take the Tennessee, sailing on the 15th for Vera Cruz. So desirous is the government that he less malignity of his party towards Mr. Clay without delay, that a tele graphic dispatch will be sent by the State Department to detain the Tennessee, should Mr. McLane by any chance not be able to reach New Orleans and take the Tennessee, sailing on the 15th for Vera Cruz. slandered Henry Clay with uncommon and per guaranteed by that instrument to the citizen."—
blacken his fame. Henry Clay was not a nega blacken his fame. Henry Clay was not a nega of the Algien race in tive character. That which he believed, he openly proclaimed, and those whom he thought ers to recognize and present his credentials to whatever government he may find in a position whatever government he may find in a position wrong he fearly denounced He loathed, as every true Whig must and does loathe, the perfidy the meanness and the madness of Democracy.—He made no compromises with it, but fought it without truce or treaty until he died. His mighty spirit gave new life and vigor to his party in the darkest hour of adversity, and well did the local transfer of the scentre was not secure errord by the existing state of things. In fact, Locofocos know that the sceptre was not secure in their hands, so long as he was grasping at it. In short, he was the greatest of all the great to affect the administration is careful not to take any step. In short, he was the greatest of all the great Whig leaders, and hence it was, that he was ways led in battle, and upon his own crest the heaviest and fiercest blows ever fell. He drove taken out of the State, and set free, they shall not return to the State to live in it. It is true a whenever other sources failed they resorted to ies and slanders. Up to the time of the Administration of John Quincy Adams it was generaly considered throughout the country that the Secretary of State was entitled to the succession, State by its own municipal laws, so slaves set and when Mr Clay was made Secretary by Adams, the Democracy saw that he would be the free cannot have a residence in a State, be it a leader of their opponents in the next Presidential struggle, and such men as James Buchanan trumthis slander is impossible, and no degree of impudence and mendacity less sublime than that of the fact that he did emancipate his specified which characterizes Locolocoism, would be servant, or servants, and gave a bond that they equal to the task of denying it. The Demoshould not be a county charge at any time, the servants were free, and could live and die as freemen in the State. They could also be set freemen in the State. They could also be see but they even charge his old friend—those who wept over his reverses and rejoiced over his free by will and stay in the State. But where triumphs—with being his enemies and betrayers. the law compels the master or his Executor, as the case may be, to take the slave out of the State to set him free, it makes it more expensive save the mark) if he were alive to day; that he with James Buchanan, his mean and pitiful and but in his social state, different from all other coolly informed that he would be enthusiastically would be lending him the might of his immor-tal name. Such effrontery as this elevates us to his conformation of body. He is a creature of the tip top notch of admiration, and we will not animal heat that keeps him separated from amal- say a serious word in refutation of these outageous slanders upon the dead statesman, simy because we do not wish to make ourselves elevated to companionship and equality in our ridiculous. The Locofoeracy, from one end to social relations of life. The privileges he has the other, from James Buchanan down to the lowest and vilest subalterns of the party, villified, slandered, hated and feared Henry Clay They all seized upon the "bargain and corrup tion" lie with earnestness like that which char porers forced to idleness, and has no stimulus acterizes the struggles of a drowning man when he seizes a plank. This lie rang like a bugle blast through very vale and over every moun tain in the land. It did more to crush Henry Clay than all the rest of the multitudinous falsehoods of the Democracy. Prolific as Locofoco ism is, in the production of slander and detrac tion, the "bargain and corruption" story, of which James Buchanan was the father, was Aaron lie which swallowed up all others. Linn Boyd was the busicst and most tireless of all Carolina, and choosing the profession those who delighted in dwelling upon this topic. There was something in his pursuit of Henry Clay that reminds us of the steady and encharacter, intellect, economy, thrift, and self respect. They excite the hope that the race placed to themselves, and properly trained can retailers of this potent falsehood had ceased to breathe it, Boyd, LINN Boyn as he delights to be called, dragged it up from its grave hyena like and filled the air once more with its horrid stench. their limits of attachments. A few circum- That he did this foul and unworthy act is a mat scribed associations fill up the range of their ter of history, and yet this resurrectionist-this body; and in their family relations. They have personal friend of Henry Clay, and that the old no inducements for that care, that industry, that statesman when far descended into the valley of relation, which act to elevate the whole house. hold, and provide means to start the children in Look at the cowardice and baseness of such conhe business of life. As moral, accountable be duct upon the part of Linn Boyd and his friends ings to God they are shut out by their peculiar Boyd knows that he hated Henry Clay and slandered him. In his heart he hates him yet, and still he puts on the guise of grief and helps to swell the insincere eulogy which Democrats now tions, and the assistants, in the force and extent lavish upon him. Any attempt to free Mr. Boyd from the charge of knowing and malicious enmity toward Henry Clay is idle. It cannot be done, and it would be better for him and for his

> Nor BAD -A committee of the New York book, giving the means to cure intemperance, nervous debility and other ailments, have re-

friends to let the subject rest forever.

ported: the number is not lessened in the free States, will be turned out upon the cold charities of an a great deal of you both at Cambridge House, unless all the free States, by law, forbid him to lenium several hundred years before its proper doors, and there, in the next room, was a merr advent in the regular order of business; that it party, making glad over a luncheon. Mr. Buch slave States, though forbidding by constitutional law, the setting free of slaves to remain in the moral universe; and therefore the committee ask to be discharged from its further consideration."

Mr. Buchanan. This," pointing to the present

Monthly Sale of Live Stock, etc.-The Paris (Ky.) Flag, of March 9, says: Last Monday was a peautiful day, crowd of business men from this and adjoining crowd of business men from monthly sale. There Last Monday was a beautiful day, and a great was not as large a number of mules offered as usual. Good stock sold at high prices; mules three years old sold at \$170, \$150, \$130 to \$83 lings at \$90 to \$50. Match mules from \$340 to \$269. Common cattle Two year olds at \$151, \$160, \$101 to \$50. Yeartion. It is true the addition to the free blacks brought fair prices; 25 two year olds at \$28; 26 in the State from this source will have an end. ditto, at \$26; others as low as \$20. Cows with alves from \$30 to \$28. Oxen from \$100 to \$86. A larger number of horses were sold than we stock. And are they to dwindle away by the have before noticed-many of them were from lamentable social influences that yearly operate lamentable social influences that yearly operate from \$175 to \$55. A large number of jacks dustrial pursuits in life, and their good condi-sold from \$1,185 to \$225. Two negro men sold tion for food, raiment and shelter for all the sea sons of the year, and all attacks of sickness?—

at \$1,259 and \$1,155; a negro woman and child at \$1,150. A large amount of saddleware, bug This is a mournful picture to contemplate. gies, etc., were sold. The money transactions, as usual at the first of March, were very large, probably a million and a half changing hands result of their peculiar position among the There was a great demand for money and good whites in their freedom. It is freedom without rates of interest paid, one per cent. being the

ANOTHER FIGHT AT WASHINGTON .- The Star

In the course of last evening the Hon. Thos. W. Bowie, of Maryland, and Mr. A. S. H. White,

tude to the slave to have time for idleness, means for dissipation, and an opportunity to be free ett, who had aided in dragging him away from from the daily control of his master. In this the scene of his first encounter. They were separated only after a pretty free use of walking sticks and a rough tumble and rolling over which generated a commotion hardly second The body of this class associate with the free blacks who are not the best of their class. They have leight and disposition to loiter away their present that any such weapon was drawn or used

> SALES OF PROPERTY.-We neglected to notice short time since, that Dr. Jackson, had sold his three story brick building, on the east side of the Court House lot, to Mr. W. M. Stout. The price paid Mr. Stout, was \$6,500.

Mr. John U. Rochester has sold his fine residence, at the west end of Main street, first beyond the College property, for the sum of \$4,250. The purchaser is J. H. Thomas, Esq., of Bards town, of the firm of Robertson & Thomas, mail

many of the free colored women? We ask the contractors. On Wednesday last, Mr. George H. Dobyns sold his farm, 167 acres, in this county, to D Burke, of Shelby, for \$40 per acre. The farm

Items by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8. The New Yord Herald's Washington dispatch says: Mr. McLane, appointed Minister to Mexico, will leave to morrow for New Orleans and

POSTAGE RATES NOT RAISED .- The enactment for abolishing the much abused franking privi-lege and nearly doubling the rates of postage the second session of the 35th Congress. The measure, which originated in the Senate, was met in the House by an objection from Mr. of Representatives the sole power-identical with that invariably exercised by the the British House of Commons-of originating all bills raising revenue. The House would not yield the ion member to recast the measure for the House spects, a Government measure, and, had any sim-lar attempt been made by an English Ministry o introduce dear in place of cheap postage, mil tions of angry letter writers, from the Peer to the Peasant, would have sent such strong and stern remonstration of Parliament and to the Sovereign that the peccant Minister who had made the proposition would have been dismissed, or compelled to resign. Dear postage must not be resorted to. Five cents for postage and de-ivery of a letter, as against two cents paid in England is really bad enough, without doubling the price of the stamp.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF .- A very valuable and bridle, were stolen on Friday night, from the table of Mr. Benj. Osborne, about four miles rom town on the Cincinnati pike. A reward of ne hundred dollars was forthwith offered for the recovery of the stolen property and the appre hension of the thief, which was telegraphed to different points, and on the following morning the thief was arrested in Covington, and the property recovered. The thief was brought to own on Monday, by Deputy Marshal Riff, who made the arrest, and had an examination before and dollars; the prisoner not being able, at the time, to give it, was committed to jail. His name is Wesley Philips, of Harrison county.—He is rather a good looking young man, is married, and a brother to the Philips who killed Whalen on the Cynthiana fair grounds, in September Leavestern Connection County. tember last. - Georgetown Gazette.

Aaron Vail Brown, Postmaster General, who died at Washington city on Tuesday morning, the was a native of Brunswick county, Virginia. He settled, not long after, at Nashville, Tennessee, Tennessee Legislature. From 1839 to 1845, he was a Representative in Congress. In the latter year he was elected Governor of Tennessee. He was subsequently an active politician and reported the Democratic National Platform, at Baltimore, in 1852. He was appointed Postmaster General by Mr. Buchanan in 1857. At the time of his death he was in his sixty-fourth year, having been born August 15, 1795 .- Lou. Jour

PALMERSTON AND BUCHANAN -A London cor respondent of the Constellation tells of a curi ous contretremps committed by our President on a certain occasion:

1854, and gave the usual notification to the Brit ish Government. After having visited Lord Aberdeen (the Prime Minister) and Lord Clar endon (the Foreign Secretary) he called upon Lord Palmerston who was then Home Secretary, and was received, of course, with the utmost politeness and respect. Palmerston, it is known, married the widow of the Earl Cowper, to whom he had been attached before her first marriage. A great deal of scan. mag. was circulated in the London circles as to his continued intimacy with Legislature on Medical Colleges and Societies, her after marriage, which caused the parties considerable annoyance. On the occasion of Mr to whom was referred a petition of Herkimer Sternberg, asking the Legislature to print a to the next room, where we shall find my lady Palmerston and some of the family. We are all going to a grand flower show at Chiswick; they tion the subject referred to them, and have be come satisfied, if the prayer of the petitioner be granted, that the result of the school because in the granted in the subject referred to them, and have be come satisfied, if the prayer of the petitioner be granted, that the result of the school because in the grant because have coaxed me into giving them an impromptu granted, that the result of the scheme proposed by this Herkimer Sternberg, if successful, will be the annihilation of the medical profession. that forbids the emancipated slave to reside in the State in which he was a slave? Yes; but by this Herkimer Sternberg, if successful, will be the annihilation of the medical profession, and thus five or six thousand doctors of our State in the course of to morrow, and we hope to see

Buchanan smiled, bowed, glanced from Lord Cowper to Lord Palmerston-always remember that Buchanan had never heard of the particula scandal in the case; never known that Lady P. had been Lady C.; never heard that the lady married Palmerston after she was fifty. But glancing from Cowper to Palmeston, ng to be complimentary, he said, "Indeed, my lady, I should have recognized this gentleman, even in the street, as Lord Palmerston's son, from the strong family resemblance!" anan was told how the case really was-after his

LIABILITIES OF BOOKKEEPERS .- At a recent trial in the Criminal Court in Philadelphia, Ed win R. Biles, indicted for forgery, having de frauded his employers by erasures and false ure, altering of a figure, or other alterations by a bookkeeper in the business journal of his em ployers for the purpose of deceiving or defraud ing such employers, is decided to be forgery in Pennsylvania, and the perpetrator, on conviction, liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary. -- Low.

IJA letter from Savannah says:

A large sale of negroes is taking place to day at the race course. Nearly four bundred and fifty belonging to Pierce Entler, the late hasband of Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler, are to be sold. I learn that the average price thus far is about \$700. This sale has attracted a large number of buyers from all parts of the country, and the of buyers from all parts of the country; and the competition has been quite spirited. Prices rule high, and is probable the paties selling will be

Mr. Lowe .-- We deem it due to the memory of the late Thomas S. Lowe to say that two re-spectable gentlemen from Hawesville, who were witnesses of the late occurrences there, have assured us positively that Lowe did not wear a coat-of-mail or any defensive armor upon the occasion of his encounter with Maxwell and others. One of them asserts not only that he saw Lowe's person bared to the skin, but that he examined his clothes, and that, although there were a good many holes in the coat, there was not one in the vest or shirt.

Our informants say it was in direct proof be fore the Grand Jury that Lowe wore no coat-of mail upon the occasion of the affray .- Lou. Jour

SALE OF FAYETTE LAND-HIGH PRICES. -Mr C. T. Worley, auctioneer, sold on Thursday, three parcels of land belonging to Thomas Jack son, four miles from this city, on the George 9 acres at \$218 50 per acre, one tract of eight eres at \$160 per acre, and the other at \$77 The latter piece lies some distance from the pike, and was purchased by James Pearson. The first named were purchased by Mrs. Wilson, and are but poorly improved.—Observer &

Ah! Mr. Magoffin, Your sneerin' and scoffin' Will do you no good against BELL! The people don't like you, Next August they'll strike you A blow that will send you to-ahem! a very

HARDWARE

BUILDERS' WAREROOMS! Main St., next door to Farmers' Bank, Frank-fort, Kentucky.

JOHN HALY

I AVING made arrangements with different Manufactures in the above business, is now prepared to sell at prices fully as low as Cincinnati or Louisville, with a small advance for freight, &c.

The stock in store at present comprises Carpenters and Joiners Tools, Locks, Bolts, Hinges, Screws and Nails, all sizes; Guns and Pi-tols; Plain and Ivory-handle Dinner and Dessert Knives, with Plated or Steel Forks; Carving Knives, Forks, and Steels. A fine assortment of Stoves, Mantels, and Grates, in every variety of size and style; Spring and Cast Steel; Flat, Round and Bar Iron; Plow Plates, &c.; Paints, Paint Brushes, Oil, Varnishes, and White Lead; French and Pittsburg Glass; Moulded and Plain Paunel Doors, Sash and Shutters; Yellow and White Pine Flooring; Laths, Shingles, Cement, Plaster Pariss, Line, White Sand, and every necessity for the full completion of buildings of all descriptions.

ildings of all descriptions. In connection with the above business, as also tha House-building, I have opened a MARBLE YARD. n Lexington, Ky., near the Broadway Hotel, and repared to contract, on reasonable terms, for the on of all kinds of Marble Monuments, Tombs

iate attention.
Contracts made for Buildings of all kinds, and the rection of Monuments, &c., in any part of the State.
February 18, 18 9-3m.

HAVE this day sold my establishment to Mr. S. C. BULL, and take great pleasure in recommending him to my old friends and patrons. W. M. TODD. Books, Boots, Shoes, &c.

A CHANGE.

S. C. BULL, (Successor to W. M. Todd,)

AS purchased this old and well-known establish ment, and solicits a continuance of the patronage of its former customers, pledging himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with a call.

[Jan. 5-tf. 1859,

Landreth's WARRANTED GARDEN SEED. THE usual assortment, fresh and genuine, now open and for sale at
January 28, 1859.

BOOKS & STATIONERY. A GENERAL assortment of School, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous Books. All the late publications of ha day to be had at January 28, 1859.

Fresh Arrival of Boots and Shoes. LADIES' AND MISSES' KID SLIPPERS, with and LADIES' LASTING GAITERS, with & without heels.

A great variety of Misses' and Children's Lasting, Kid, Foat Moroeco and Calf Shoes.
A large and well selected stock of Gent's, Boys and Youth's BOOTS and SHOES.
S. C. BULL,
Jan. 28, 1859.
At Todd's Old Stand.

HATS AND CAPS. A GREAT variety of Gent's, Boy's and Youth's Hats and Caps for sale by S. C. BULL, Jan. 28, 1859. At W. M. Todd's Old Stand.

CUTLERY. POCKET Knives and Scissors of Rodgers' superior make; also, Wade & Butcher's Razors at S. C. BULL'S Book and Shoe Store. January 28, 1859.

"Wall Paper." LARGE and well selected stock on hand and for sale

A Book that every Politician should have.

THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK.

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Containing everything necessary for the reference of the Politicians and Statesmen of the U.S. Edited by M. W. CLUSKY, Postmaster of the House o Representatives of the United States.

Representatives of the United States.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the State of Kentucky for the above valuable work, and respectfully calls the attention of Politicians, and all who wish to be thoroughly posted up in the political events of the country, to the advantages of this book. It is designed to enable every citizen to acquaint himself readily with the true bearing of each political issue which is presented to him for his decision, and will relieve him from too great a dependence upon the partial statements of great political questions, which generally characterize the speeches and essays of the politicians of the present day.

It is published in one large octavo volume of 794 pages, with copious index and appendix, containing statistical tables of the imports and exports of the United States, the area of each State, &c. It is printed on fine paper, in plain type, and bound in a substantial form.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

Jan. 5, 1859-w&tw2m.

Frankfort, Ky.

ENTUCAY CENTRAL RAILROAD COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON DIVISION

NOW OPEN TO NICHOLASVILLE.) tONNECTING at Nicholasville, morning and evening / with splendid twelve seat passenger coaches for anville, Lancaster, Harrodsburg, Somerset, Crab Or-nard, Stanford and Lebanon. Two Daily Trains Each Way.

Two Daby Trains Engl. and.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

Leaves Covington at 7:15 A. M. and arrives at Lexington at 12 A. M., and at Nicholasville at 12:55 A. M.—

Returning leaves Nicholasville at 1:10 P. M. and arrives at Covington at 7 P. M. Passengers by this train arrive in Danville, Harrodsburg or Lancaster, in time for dinner. This train also connects with stage lines at Paris, to Maysville, Millersburg, Cartisle, Sharps
torr, Blue Lick, Winchester, Mt Sterling and Georgetown; at Lexington with stage lines to Richmond, London, Versailles. Winchester, Barboursville, Cumberland Gap.

THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN eaves Nicholasville at 5:10 A. M., Lexington at 5:05 A. f., and arrives at Covington at 11 A. M.; stopping at aris for breakfast. Returning, leaves Covington at 1:10 P. M., Lexington at 7:15 P M., and arrives at 6:00 p. M., Lexington at 7:15 P M., and arrives at 6:00 p. M., Passengers by this train are at Danville same evening. REIGHT TRAINS leave daily. Freight received up to 5 o'clock P. M.
FOR TICKETS, or information, apply at the Ticket
Offices of the Company, in Cincinnati and Covington.
C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.
G. M. CLARK, General Ticket Agent.

THE OMNIBUS LINE will call for passengers in any art of Cincinnati, Covington, or Newport.

March 2. 1859. CLAYTON & YOUNG.

Residence for Sale in Frankfort. WISH to sell my Family Residence, in the city of Frankfort. It is located favorably for a family residence, and is probably one of the most concentent houses in the city for a large family, having bundance of room, with a large fine yard, set in Frui Trees; also, good stables, and other out houses, all in the concentration of the concentration

that no person would purchase without the premises, I therefore request thos I presente that to person would be request those to camining the premises, I therefore request those ho may wish to obtain a good residence, to call and camine it for themselves.

It will be sold for much less than it has cost me, and pon reasonable terms.
Dec. 27, 1858.
A. G. HODGES.

Notice to School Teachers. THE undersigned, trustees of School District No. 13, Frankfin county, Ky, wish to employ a Classical Teacher for the District School.

The number of scholars are sufficient for one teacher, and the pay good. Apply immediately.

and the pay good. Apply immediately.
JOHN CARTER,
J. G. CRUTCHER,
A. QUIN,
Frankfort, Feb. 21, 1859-w&tw2w.